No matter whether you are for HARRISON or CLEVE-LAND, you can't afford to let such bargains as we now offer go unappropriated. We are now selling \$18 and \$20 Men's Spring Suits, beautiful goods fashionably made, at

We make this great cut to reduce our stock. Don't fail to see these Suits.

5 and 7 W. Washington St.

# TRAVELERS' INDEX.

NIAGARA FALLS. In a little while the lines leading to Niagara Falls will be asking for patrons for a trip to the falls at From Indianapolis to Niagara Falls is 500 miles. En route there is absolutely nothing of interest-farms, villages and towns. All of this weary ride is taken to see only the falls; and return, the

same weary, monotonous ride.

To Old Point Comfort is 800 miles. How different the trip. The Blue grass regions of Kentucky, famous the world over for beauty and fertility. At Charleston, W. Va., on the pretty Kanawha river, you enter the mountains; up its banks you glide to Kanawha Falls. Here you dive into New River Canyon, and from thence up, over and down the Allegheneys through the most grand and picturesque scenery of this continent. Passing scores of summer and health resorts, up again we mount the Blue Ridge, through bistorical Shenandoah valley, down to Richmond, a city filled with historic interest; down the Peninsula, through the battle-fields of the Wilderness to Old Point Comfort. Here we have the broad Atlantic, Fortress Monroe, where Jeff Davis was confined after his capture; Hampton Roads, where the Merrimac and Monitor fought the most famous naval battle of the war; Norfolk navy-yard. Here you have boating, fishing, sea-bathing, at the smallest cost. You can take boat to Washington, D. C.; ocean steamer to

From Clifton Forge, for a few dollars, you can visit the greatest and grandest national wonder, Natural Bridge.

From Wyansboro Junetion Va., you can visit caverns of Luray, surpassing in extent and beauty the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. This route is cooler than that to the falls, because it runs on the higher altitudes. Compare the trips, and if you like the one to Old Point Comfort and the ocean, come and see us at corner of Washington and Meridian streets.

TIME CARD. 3:55am ...10:45am 11:45am CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. . 7:10am 12:05no'n 5:20pm 11:20pm 3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm

Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information cell at Union Depot or the Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian Sts.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

# THE WISCONSIN FASTER.

Zachar at Last Decides to Eat-The Causes That Led to His Attempt to Starve Himself.

RACINE, Wis., July 12 .- John Zachar, the Caledonian faster, after an abstinence from food for fifty-three days, has at last been induced to eat. His story is a most remarkable one, and although much has been said, the true reason for his wonderful fast was not positively known until to-day. Some time during last March or April Zachar and his father had some difficulty in reference to wages or a distribution of property. This so worked upon Zachar's mind that he became morose, and evidently led him to undertake to starve himself. The estrangement of the entire time of his fast Zachar's father never visited him nor even inquired after his health. An old friend of the family learned the facts and arranged for a meeting between father and son, which took place yesterday. The two talked long and seriously over their difficulties, and finally matters were settled. Then Zachar declared that he would eat and endeavor to live. Accordingly, he was given a few spoonfuls of milk, although he did not retain it, and at intervals during the afternoon he took milk with pulverized crackers in it. This did not seem to give him any pain, but he could not retain a particle of the food. He seems unusually bright and feels certain that he will live. Zachar presents a revolting appearance. He has not shaven since he commenced his fast, and his hair and beard hang down over his face. He is terribly emaciated, being reduced from 180 pounds to ninety. His eyes pounds to ninety. are dull and heavy, the lids drooping down over them as though there was not sufficient strength to hold them up. He reminds one of a person in the last stages of consumption. His skin is dry and like parchment, while his bones protrude prominently from all parts of his body. In reference to the new turn taken by the case, local physicians say that it is probable that with proper care the patient will live and ultimately recover his wonted health. The local profession do not look upon his fast as an absolutely genuine one, insisting that he must have taken substantial nourishment, because it would have been absolutely impossible for him to have lived so long. Those who have been with him constantly say he has taken no nourishment for

# A Respite for Brooks.

Sr. Louis, July 12.—The first news young Brooks received this morning was that the Governor had simply granted him a respite for twenty-one days. This he construed to mean that the Governor intended to take time to fully examine the case. Later, Brooks received a telegram from his attorneys announcing a respite for four weeks, and stating that the Governor refused absolutely to commute the sentence or interfere in the matter. This was a sad blow to Brooks's hopes, and he said that he could not understand it. He had felt confident that the Governor would see his way clear to grant his appeal for commutation, but now all hope was gone, and he must prepare for the end. There was no excitement and very little curiosity about the jail or Four Courts when the news came, and there does not seem so be much interest taken in the matter by citizens generally. Judge Normile, of the Criminal Court, this afternoon granted a stay of execution in the case of Henry Landgraff, who was booked to be hanged to-morrow with Brooks, until Aug. 10, the date to which the Governor respited the

# Supersedeas in the Welch Case.

Englishman.

CHICAGO, July 12 .- An application was made by lawyer Hardy to the Appellate Court, this morning, for a supersedeas in the case of Summer C. Welch, the jury fixer. Mr. Hardy is the attorney whose record in connection with Welch's crimes Judge Hawes yesterday recommended to the grand jury for investigation. The application apparently indicates that a deermined effort is to be made to get Welch out of jail, and that any attempt to indict Hardy or President Holmes will be fought tooth and nail. the supersedeas was granted and Welch's ball fixed at \$3,000.

Asking Pardon for Hopkins.

COLUMBUS, O., July 12.—The State Board of Pardons has signed a recommendation asking heart, A President Cleveland to pardon from the Ohio penitentiary Ben E. Hopkins, one of the officers of the late Fidelity Bank, Cincinnati. The was a morning more than a year, owing to dropsical tendency.

WHEN INDICATIONS. FRIDAY-Continued high temperature, followed this evening by cooler weather.

The phrase used to be: "They come high, but we must have them." The WHEN has changed all that. They do not "come high" any more; but you must have them as much

ALL SEASONS.

They have all seasons for their own. You can't say that they are needed more in winter than in summer, nor vice versa. They are needed all the time. Some people try to find substitutes, but they fail as a matter of steady use. In short, you

MUST HAVE THEM. And what are they? Handkerchiefs, of course. What else could be so universally and imperatively needed? We have a silk article specially for summer use, which we invite you to inspect, plain and hem-stitched, and plain and fancy borders. Cheap, too.

THE AMERICAN DUCHESS.

English Law Authorities Say the Marriage of the Duke and Mrs. Hamersley Is Legal.

New York, July 12 -The World's cable says: I saw the Duke of Marlborough this afternoon at the residence of his mother, the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, in Grosvenor Square. He was in excellent spirits, for which he found vent every now and then by whistling under his breath a few bars of "Yankee Doodle." The Duke expressed his delight at meeting a representative of the World on the other side of the water, and with learning that copies of that paper could be sent to him every morning from the World bureau in Cockspur street. The Duke put his hand on a paragraph in this morning's Standard, cabled from New York, to the effect that many lawyers there were of the opinion that his recent marriage with Mrs. Hamersley was illegal.

"I know what you want to see me about," he said, "but I am afraid that it is a subject upon which I can't speak at present. I have no doubt that the lawyers who have so kindly stepped forward and given their opinions in the matter without any hope of a fee are very wise men, indeed, but"-and here the Duke smiled dryly-"I have learned something of law by experience, and am sure that the service performed by Mayor Hewitt, in the presence of the accredited representative of the British Consul-general, is without flaw and above cavil. You see, I had given a great deal of thought to the matter, more perhaps, than lawyers who are not so interested personally."

While this conversation was going on in the library, carriage after carriage rolled up to the dark house, which seemed to frown upon the rays of sunshine chasing each other across its sombre front. Lackeys, footmen, gentlemen, ushers were scrambling, shoving, elbowing each other to leave cards to call upon the new American Duchess. The crash grew thicker, and as I bowed myself out the Duke hastened into the drawing room again to meet his old friends and introduce them to his new and handsome wife. Later in the evening I called upon Mr. George Lewis in regard to the validity of the marriage, which New York lawyers have impugned. There is no doubt that Mr. Lewis is the greatest authority on English law in its relation to divorce among living men, so his decision in favor of the legality of the ceremony should be accepted as final, and will bring great relief to Mrs. Ha

mersley's friends. "The telegram is nonsense," said Mr. Lewis. "The marriage is perfectly valid. American law between parties over whom American courts have jurisdiction forbids remarriage of a guilty party during the life time of the petitioner. This American law can in no way bind the Duke, who is an Englishman, subject to the dominion of English courts. English law upon this subject is decisive. The 57th section of 20 and 21 Victoria, cap. 85, epacts that when the time imited or appealing against any decree dissolving a marriage shall have expired and no appeal shall have been presented against such decree, it shall be lawful for the respective parties there-to to marry again as if the prior marriage had been dissolved by death. The Duke was consequently free to marry again, and inasmuch as the lady whom he married was a widow suffering from disability by American law, the marriage is beyond doubt valid." Cards were issued to-day by the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough for a reception to be given July 22, to meet Lilian, Duchess of Marl-borough. The Dowager Duchess has taken, I hear, the greatest fordness for her new daughter-in-law, and will probably go to Homburg for a few days with the newly-married couple about the first week in August. It will be remembered that the Dowager Duchess stood by her son through thick and thin during the divorce case brought by the Marchioness of Blandford It is stated that the Marchioness of Blandford who is at present at Hinard, in France, is coming to England in a few days, and that on her arrival here she will apply to the courte for a summons against her former husband for contempt of the decree of court, by which it was expressly stipulated that the respondent was not to marry again. I imagine, however, that this rumor is merely based upon the popular be lief that the Marchioness is a peculiarly revengeful, if not malicious, woman. This popular opinion at the time of the divorce case greatly neutralized public sympathy, which otherwise would have been overwhelmingly with the injured wife.

Henry S. Ives Indicted. CINCINNATI, O., July 12.-Henry S. Ives, of New York, was indicted to-day by the Hamilton county grand jury. Nothing further is known than this bare fact. What the alleged offense is the court authorities refuse to tell. R. A. Mc-Donald, the petitioner, and the chief witness in the recent injunction case against the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company. which is now under advisement in the courts of Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, has also been indicted by the grand jury in Cincinnati, Hamilton county, for perjury. It is supposed this indictment is for alleged perjury in his testimony in the case, the hearing of which closed yesterday in the Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio courts.

A Jilted Lover Ends His Life. TRINIDAD, Col., July 12.-Fred Remington, a roung man representing himself as an artist on Harper's Weekly, arrived in this city some days ago and employed himself sketching mountain scenery for his paper. To-day he took morphine with suicidal intent, and died at 5:40 this evening. Soon after his arrival here he made the acquaintance and fell in love with a Miss White, a handsome milliner, and it is thought she filted him, causing him to commit the act. Remington left a will bequeathing to Miss White-\$4,000. His father is supposed to be in New York.

Attempted Murder and Suicide. NEW YORK, July 12.-Richard Carter shot his wife twice in the breast and side this afternoon, in front of 148 West Twenty-second street, inflicting serious but not fatal wounds, and then shot himself twice in the head, his injuries being such as will cause his death. Carter had been drinking, and his wife had driven

him from the house. She had refused to live

with him because he had arother wife. Cart died to-night. He is said to have had four wives, and Carter was not his real name. Hanged at Night. COLUMBUS, O., July 13 .- Ebenezer Stanyard was hanged in the Ohio penicentiary at 1:15 this morning, for the murder of his former sweetheart, Alice Hancox, at Youngstown, Mar. 24, 1887. Stanyard was an Englishman and had ived a varied life. At the time of his crime he

was a member of the Salvation Army. Jealousy

was undoubtedly the cause. He met his death

PARNELL ASKS A HEARING

He Requests that the Government Grant a Select Committee of Inquiry,

And Mr. Smith Agrees to Appointment of Commission of Judges Who Shall Completely Investigate the Times's Charges.

Five Hundred Lives Reported Lost in a Burning Coal Mine in South Africa.

Boulanger Causes a Sensation in the French Chamber of Deputies and Resigns His Seat -Queen Natalie's Preparations for War.

### PARNELL'S DEMAND.

He Asks the Appointment of a Select Committee to Investigate the Times's Charges. London, July 12 .- In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Parnell asked the government to grant a select committee of the House of Commons to investigate the charges made

against him by the Times. Mr. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, replied that the government maintained the opinion that a tribunal such as Mr. Parnall proposed would be incompetent to deal with the question he raised, but, he said, the government was willing to pass an act appointing a commission wholly consisting of judges fully empowered to inquire into the allegations and charges made against certain members of Parliament by the Times. Mr. Parnell then asked if Mr. Smith intended to place on paper the terms of the mo-

Mr. Smith replied if Mr. Parnell accepted the offer he would put on paper a notice for such s motion, asking leave of the House to bring in

Mr. Gladstone said that it was desirable for

Mr. Smith to do this, in order that the House might see the exact terms of the motion. Mr. Smith said: "It will be done."

Mr. Parnell accepts the government's proposal for the appointment of a commission, but subject to rigid conditions as to the judges and the scope of the inquiry. He says he welcomes an independent tribunal, but objects to Sir James Stephen, who, it is rumored, will be one of the

## AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

Eight Hundred Men Imprisoned in a Burning

Mine-Five Handred Lives Lost, LONDON, July 12 .- A dispatch from Capetown, Africa, says that the Debeers coal mine at Kimberly, caught fire yesterday evening. Eight hundred men are entombed. The work of rescue, which began at once, still continues. But it is believed that five hundred persons have perished, including Mr. Lindsay, the manager of the company. Many of the victims imprisoned in the mines are white people.

## BOULANGER AGAIN.

He Quarrels with M. Flouquet and Resigns His Seat in the Chamber.

Paris, July 12 - In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, General Boulanger proposed the dissolution of the Chamber. His proposition was rejected. General Boulanger thereupon resigned his seat. General Boulanger, in his speech proposing the dissolution, said that such a course was imperative and that elections ought to be held before the celebration of the centenary of the revolution of 1789. The country demanded the institution of new safeguards, to secure the republic from the attacks of its adversaries, against which it was powerless. The Chamber of Deputies was falling into ruin and decay, and the country was trembling with emotion at always having presented to it as an enemy a citizen who only desired the wer are of the republic. The Monarchists were 1 atching the republic, expectant of its death agony. The country felt that its safety demanded a revision of the Constitution. He did not doubt that the patriotism of the deputies was on a level with their sense of duty. He would do his duty by demanding the passage of a resolution that, the chambers being convinced of the Lecessity for fresh elections, ask President Carnot for a dissolution.

Premier Flouquet reproached General Boulanger for relying for support upon the Right. |Applause from the Lett. | He said it was not for a man like General Boulanger, who was always absent from the chamber, to judge of its legislative labors or criticise hard-working members. What had General Boulanger done?

General Boulancer-I made an appeal to the M. Flouquet-The country answered you in the

M. Spain, (Bonapartist deputy for Charente) -The country unanimously pronounced through

me for revision. M. Flouquet-We have never recognized you as one of us. You are a lingerer in sacristies, in the ante-chainbers of princes. We will celebrate the centenary by again proclaiming the supremacy of civil power. We represent universal suffrage. We have rendered more service to the republic than you can do harm. You demand dissolution. Your photographs come from Germany, where your interests lie. | Cheers from

the Left and uproar among the members of the General Boulanger-M. Flouquet's speech is only the utterance of a badly educated school usher. He in no way alludes to the general policy of revision. He merely makes personal attacks. I will tell him now, as I told him amid the noise, that he impudently lies.

After a scene of excitement, the President of the Chamber said that before applying censure he would allow General Boulanger to speak. General Boulanger asked if censure was to be applied to M. Flouquet, or to himself. The President-It was you that first attacked the Coamber. The last words you uttered make

it necessary to apply a severe rule. General Boulanger protested against a regime which did not respect the liberty of the tribune. He said that, in view of the President's decision, he would resign his seat.

The General thereupon left the chamber, followed by his partisans. The members of Left still claimed that censure should be applied to General Boulanger. The President remarked that Boulanger, by leaving the chamber, did himself justice. M. De Lamarselle, a member of the Right, reproached the President for showing partiality toward M. Flouquet. This led to a renewal of

the uproar. When order had been restored, a vote of censure on General Boulanger was adopted. The chamber then adjourned until It is reported that in consequence of the occurrences in the Chamber of Deputies General Boulanger and M. Flouquet will fight a duel. M.

M. Clemenceau and Perlin are said to have con-

sented to act as seconds for M. Flouquet, and

Count Dillon for General Boulanger. When General Boulanger left the Chamber of Deputies the crowd outside shouted "A bas Boulanger," "Down with the dictator," "Duck him," and groaned and hissed the General vigorously. Only a few faint cheers were raised. General Boulanger intends to contest, successively, the departments of Dordogne, Loiret, Ardeche and the Nord.

It is expected that the duel between General Boulanger and M. Flouquet will take place to-morrow morning, and that the weapons will be swords. It is now said that M. Herisse and M. Laisant will be General Boulanger's seconds. After the sitting M. Flouquet sent his seconds to General Boulanger's house with his challenge. General Boulanger was out, but the seconds were told they would find him at midnight in a newspaper office, whither he had re-

paired. It is believed that the preliminaries are arranged. M. Flouquet seemed anxious to fight before the affair got to the newspapers.

PLUCKY QUEEN NATALIE.

She Arms Her Household and will Resist Efforts to Capture Her Boy.

BERLIN, July 12 .- The North German Gazette says: "The Servian government has applied to the Prussian authorities for assistance in taking the Servian Crown Prince back to Belgrade. Such a request has been acceded to when coming from a private person. In the present instance it is a question not merely of the assertion of parental authority, but of the exercise of the sovereign rights of King Milan toward his son and subject. The Prussian authorities have summoned Queen Natalie to deliver the Crown Prince to King Milan's plenipotentiaries. The Queen has refused, and has threatened to forcibly resist the removal of the Prince. She has armed the members of her household for the purpose of offering resistance. It is undesirable that Prussia should see her authority disregarded in her own territory, or Servian disputes fought out at Wiesbaden. The government, therefore, desires Queen Natalie to leave Germany unless she is willing to sumit to magisterial authority.'

## THE MEDICAL WAR,

Germany Excited Over the Doctors' Reports

-Sensation About Frederick's Widow. BERLIN, July 12.-The excitement created throughout Germany by the reports of the German doctors, who attended the late Emperor Fredis intense, and their criticisms of Dr. Mackenzie's erick, conduct of the case formed a topic of conversation. The Krenze Zeitung, in its comments on the reports, overwhelms Dr. Mackenzie with invectives. To the question why the German doctors did not attempt to save the royal patient from Dr. Mackenzie, the National Zeitung responds that, according to Prussian principles, their official position in the tragedy prevented them from making an appeal to the public, but they did appeal to Emperor William while the sick man was at San Remo, and one of their number stated the case to him without reserve. His Majesty was deeply distressed by the recital of the circumstances, but answered: "My son is fifty-six years of age, and the right of final decision regarding his medical treatment cannot be taken from him.'

The Progressiat journals, which are inclined to defend Dr. Mackenzie, point to the fact that there were eight doctors concerned in the case was did not sign the reports criticising Dr. Mac-

LONDON, July 12.-The Pall Mall Gazette publishes some sensational correspondence from Berlin under date of July 10, which is in effect as follows: "The Friedrichskron Palace, at Potsdam, where the Dowager Empress Victoria is living, is in all but name a prison, and the ex-Empress is virtually under arrest. In any case she is receiving scant consideration from the men now in power. It is presumed that the object is to bring influence to bear upon her Majesty which will induce her to surrender her husband's papera." It is semi-officially stated that this correspond ence is entirely without foundation.

LONDON, July 12.—The Pail Mail Gazette denounces Prince Bismarck for allowing the reports of the German doctors on the case of the late Emperor Frederick to be published. The reports, it says, scandalize Europe. None of the doctors would have dared to publish his report unless he had been previously assured that it was approved at headquarters. In proof that the reports were approved, the Gazette cites the fact that two of the doctors have since been decorated. It therefore concludes that Emperor William and Prince Bismarck sanctioned the attack on Dr. Mackenzie, and, through him, on Empress Victoria. The Gazette further says that the Kreuz Zeitung, of Berlin, doubtless disapproves of the prevention by Dr. Mackenzie of a fatal operation, and the prolongation of Frederick's life, thus allowing a lib-ral-minded monarch to ascend the throne. The however, the Gazette declares, bardly justifies the savage execration of a physician who prevented a professional execution of Fred erick when he was Crown Prince.

# GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A Church-School Scandal Under Consideration by French Legislators. Paris, July 12 -In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, M. Laffon, a member of the Rad cal Left, proposed the immediate suppression of religious congregations, on the ground of immoral acts committed by the Christian Brothers

conducting the agricultural colony at Cleaux, and asked urgency for his motion. Bishop Freypet advised that the House await the decision of the tribunal which is now engaged in trying the charges. Even if the isolated acts of the kind referred to were proven, he said, it could not justify the motion. Similar cases against the teachers of secular schools have been more numerous than against teachers of church schools, yet nobody demanded that the secular

schools be closed. Several members spoke in favor of granting urgency for the consideration of the motion. M. Cassagnac demanded that for the sake of decency the debate be closed, but this was nega-

Premier Flouquet suggested that M. Laffon's motion be referred to a committee without ur-M. Laffon persisted in his demand for urgency for his motion, which was granted by a vote of

# Foreign Notes.

264 to 219.

It is announced that Doctors Bergmann and Gerhardt will receive the decoration of the high class order of Hohenzollern.

The exports of breadstuffs from southern Russia during the coming autumn are expected to be enormous. Reports from Odessa indicate a barvest of immense promise.

A report has been received at Paris that an insurrection had occurred at Port Au Prince. and that the insurgents have burned 500 houses, including most of the public buildings. Mr. Chancey M. Depew, who is a passenger on the steamer Britannic, was seen by a re-porter on the arrival of that vessel at Queenstown yesterday. He is in robust health, and said he would make a tour of Europe during the pext two months.

# MOORE AND MRS. NORTON.

The Woman Likely to Be Fined Under Kansas Law, and Moore May Go to Prison.

Sr. Louis, July 12 .- A telegram from Topeka Kan., says that all parties concerned in the Moore habeas corpus case appeared in court this morning, and after some talk the matter was again postponed until to-morrow, to give Moore's attorneys time to examine the requisition papers and the warrant issued upon them by Governor Martin, of Kansas. Mrs. Norton says that she shall not go back to St. Louis with Moore, and that she can never return to that city. "I intend to go," she said, "to some quiet place, and remain. there for a year, at least, or until my means give out After that I shall go back to the stage. I can easily support myself by acting, but I shall not do that until I am obliged to. I have not decided yet where I shall go, but it will be some retired, quiet place." She seems to be honestly fearful of going where her husband will be likely to meet her, as she has a mortal dread that he will kill her. The property which she brought from St. Louis is now in possession of Attorney Johnson, and it is likely that a settlement in regard to it will be reached very soon. About noon a warrant was served on Mrs. Norton by Constable Davies, charging her with violating the laws of Kansas in relation to marriage, by living with a man not her husband, at the Copeland Hotel. She was then separated from Moore and assigned to another room. The rant was issued against Moore as well as Mrs. Norton, but the former being already in the custody of officers, it was not served on him. It is thought Mrs. Norton will plead guilty to the charge and receive a minimum penalty, a fine of

Mrs. Norton, in conversation with correspondents soon after the warrant was served, said: "It is the work of Norton. I am satisfied that he has instigated this prosecution. They want to get all the money we have so that we will be unable to resist their prosecution."

Moore became very much enraged at this new turn of affairs, and said that they [meaning him-

self and Mrs. Norton] were getting in deeper and Late last night Mrs. Norton made a proposi-tion to Judge Laughlin that she would leave Moore altogether if they would release him and

not prosecute him, but Laughlin refused to listen to the proposition. The terrible strain was beginning to tell upon her, and she was almost prostrated. She had a good night's rest, however, and this morning she was feeling very cheerful. Judge Laughlin had another brief interview with her this morning, and again urged her to leave Moore, but she would not listen to him, and abraptly turned away from him while he was talking with her. Judge Laughlin said afterwards: "I had some hopes last night that we would persuade her to leave Moore. In fact, I believe she had almost made up her mind to do

so, but this morning she has her back up and will listen to nothing. I have about come to the conclusion that we can accomplish nothing in that direction. She may as well make up her mind, however, that Moore will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, and will no doubt spend a good term in the penitentiary.

The action of the attorneys for Moore this morning in demanding time to examine the requisition papers was a complete surprise to the attorneys on the other side. An agreement was made, last hight between the attorneys, and it had been settled that no resistance would be made to the requisition papers, but that Moore would return to St. Louis without making any fight Moore's attorneys, however, have announced their determination to make a fight against taking Moore back. The Governor's warrant, directing the arrest of Moore in obediance to the requisition of the Governor of Missouri, is now in the hands of the sheriff. Moore's attorneys declare that the requisition papers will not hold good, and that on the hearing of the habeas corpus proceedings to-morrow the prisoner will be released. The attorneys had, up to this morning, attempted to settle the matter without further interference of the Kansas courts, but all the negotiations to this effect were declared off this morning. Both sides have become bull-headed and declare it is fight from now on. Captain Johnson, Moore's attorney, said this afternoon that they will resort to every means to prevent Moore's being taken back. Moore has endeavored for several days, to get whisky or wine, but owing to the stringency of

drank. It put them in better spirits, and Moore, especially, cheered up and said he had no intention of giving up the fight. The couple occupied separate rooms last night for the first time since their arrival in Topeka. About 2 o'clock Mrs. Norton awoke and began crying and calling for Moore. The officer told her to be quiet, but she continued to call for him. Moore was awakened by her cries and called to the officer to permit him to go to Mrs. Norton's room. This the officer declined to do but Mrs. Norton did not cease her cries. The officer then got Mrs. Caswell to go to Mrs. Nor-

ton's room and quiet her, but it was some time

the prohibitory law the officers could not get it

for him. He succeeded, however, this morning

in securing a pint of whisky through a newspa-

per friend, and both Moore and Mrs. Norton

before Mrs. Caswell could leave her. All negotiations for the surrender of the prop erty held by Mrs. Norton are now off. Judge Laughlin said this afternoon, after a consultation with Mrs. Norton and her attorneys, that the law would have to take its course. "I am satisfied," said Laughlin, "that she intends to stick by Moore, and that they will not surrender the property until compelled to do so. We are getting in deeper and deeper, and the arrest of Mrs. Norton this morning is the saddest part of the affair. I am sorry to see it, but it cannot be helped. She will have to take the conse-

## DEADLY RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Collapse of a Trestle on the Virginia Midland -Eight Persons Killed and Many Injured.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 12 .- A terribie accident occured on the Virginia Midland railroad early this morning. The through southern train that left here at 11:25 last night went through a trestle between Orange Court House and Barboursville, a distance of fifteen feet. killing five persons outright and wounding up wards of forty, some severely. Among the killed is Cornelius Cox, of the engineering department of the road. The names of the others have not yet been received. The train hands were all or less hurt, but none seriously. About two miles south of Orange is a trestle forty-eight feet high, which was known to be weak, and the railroad company was engaged in filling it in. The train was moving at a speed of six miles an an hour while crossing the trestle, under regular orders. The engine had passed safely over most of the trestle, when the smoker, mail, baggage and express cars went down with a great crash, dragging down the engine and tender and two passenger coaches. Two sleepers remained on the trestle. The engine went down, pilot-end foremost, thus comraunicating no fire to the wreck. All the lights were extinguished in the fall. The dead and some of the wounded were taken to Orange, while the more seriously hurt were taken to Charlottsville and placed in the Cot tage Hospital, hotels and homes of friends. As far as can now be ascertained five were killed. C. Cox. of Alexandria, of the engineering de partment of the Piedmont air line, was instant-Greensboro, N. C., postal cierk, lived ten minutes; D. C. Brightwell, postal cierk, of Prospect, Prince Edward county, Virginia, lived until he reached the hospital; W. D. Parrott, of Albemarle county, postal clerk, badly injured; J. Q. West and J. L. Walthall, of Washington, D. C., postal clerks, badly injured; Louis Jenkins, of Lynchburg, postal clerk, slightly injured: Potterfield, express agent, seriously injured; Z. Jennings. of Lynchburg, Va., internal injuries; Capt. C. P. Taylor, of Alex andria, who was in the car next the smoker when the accident occurred, was hurt about the head and one leg was injured. The injured are

estimated at about twenty-five. General Manager Randolph has received further details of the accident. In addition to the list of killed, three more persons were found dead in clearing away the debris. They were passengers. Two of them were men and one was a woman, but at the latest accounts they had not been recognized.

# A RACE WAR THREATENED.

Whites in Crittenden County, Arkansas, Said To Be in Danger from the Negroes.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 12.-It was reported here yesterday that serious trouble is brewing between whites and blacks in Crittenden county, Arkansas, which lies opposite Memphis, on the Mississippi river. The negroes in Crittenden county outnumber the whites five to one. As a consequence of the large majority the blacks control the legal affairs of Marion, and every other town within its boundary lines is presided over by negro officials. Out of twenty magistrates there are only two whites. The chairman, clerk and judge of the county court are all negroes, and even the representative is a colored man. For several years there has been much bad feeling between the two races, the whites charging the majority of the black officeholders with outrages upon the law, etc. Last year Judge W. D. Lewis, the colored county judge, and David Furgeson, his clerk, were in-dicted for habitual drunkensess. Their trial will take place in a few days, and the threatened trouble is the outgrowth of this fact. The present grand jury is composed of white men, and fuel has been added to the flame by the report that they intended to investigate the official career of a number of colored men besides those mentioned. It is claimed that five days ago a half dozen prominent planters were notified through their colored servants that their lives were danger, as the negroes were determined to drive the white people out of the county or kill them. This warning was supplemented by anonymous notes, which were sent to various white men through the postoffice at Marion, giving them five days in which to leave under penalty of death. One of these missives was received by the sheriff of the county, a white Republican. The white people have, therefore, prepared. Governor Hughes has been notified of the state of affairs, and seventy-five Winchester rifles were sent over from this city. A conflict is likely to occur at any time. Should one occur, it is feared that many lives will be taken.

Sad Condition of the Pretty Man. NEW YORK, July 12 .- Verres N. Smith, sonin-law of the late Horace Greeley, was a prisoner in the Yorkville court to-day, charged by John WARM TALK IN THE SENATE

In Which Messrs. Hawley, Stewart, Blair and Butler Exchange Compliments,

The Cause of the Outbreak Being a Motion to Print Some of the President's Vetoes -Mr. Blair Holds His Own in Good Style.

The House Devotes Most of the Day to Talking About the Mills Tariff Bill,

And Mr. O'Donnell, of Michigan, Earns Commendation by a Short Speech Abounding in Witty Allusions and Strong Points.

## IN THE SENATE.

A Sharp Political Discussion, in Which Prom-

inent Members Participate. WASHINGTON, July 12 .- A resolution to print extra copies of the report of the committee on pensions in the case of seven vetoed pension bills was the text for some political discussion-Mr. Cockrell desiring to have the last of the pension vetoes (the Doherty case) printed among the other vetoes; Mr. Hawley intimating that the publication of that veto would not help the President or his party with the surviving soldiers of the Republic, in view of the assertion contained in it that there was reason to fear that that case in question would find a parallel in many other cases that had reached a successful conclusion; Mr. Davis (chairman of the committee on pensions), stating that the bad character ascribed to the beneficiary in that case was an old matter going back to 1872, and that the committee had, in view of her good conduct since then, taken a charitable view of the case; Mr Stewart suggesting that it was derogatory to the position of the President to become a detective in such small matters; and Mr. Blair characterizing the President's statement of the case as a gratuitous insult to the woman. He asked the Senators to recall their personal history, and the President to recall his personal history, and see whether silence was not a welcome thing to all. Let him who was without guilt, whether at one end of the avenue or the other, cast the first stone.

Mr. Hawley objected to a sentence in the veto message, to the effect that those who had influence or friends to push their claims procured pensions, while those who had neither friends nor influence had to be content with their fate under the general law. He repelled with indignation, that which in another place he would have characterized as grossly false. Who, he asked, were the influential friends of

this poor Doherty woman? Mr. Butler said the President had been characterized to-day in language which was not to be justified, and in a forum where he was not permitted to be heard. Instead of the President being rebuked and denonneed, his [Mr. Butler's opinion was that the President would receive the thanks of every patriotic citizen of the country for the check which he had imposed upon the recklessness and carelessness of Congress. In saying that, he pleaded guilty himself to the imputation and the charge, and was prepared to

take his share of the responsibility. Mr. Hawley replied that be had merely commented, while in the line of his public duty, and without personal ill-will, on the President's veto, and had said that some of the assertions in it were simply untrue. It was untrue, for instance, that the theory had been adopted that any cause from which a man died was traceable to service in the army. The President would not receive the thanks of the people for that statement, nor for the statement that the adjudications of the Pension Bureau were over-ruled in the most peremptory fashion by these special acts. That "new Daniel come to judgment" seemed to suppose his position to be that of a judge of petty facts; and the Demecratic party seemed to think that there was a divinity which hedged him in, and that the representatives of sixty millions of people must beware, in speaking of him, how they touched his majesty.

direct sledge-hammer way of getting at things which was pretty effective. Mr. Hoar made a remark in an undertone; and, on being asked by Mr. Butler to repeat it, said that he had merely remarked to a Senator who sat near him that the things which the President went at with a sledge hammer seemed

Mr. Butler admitted that the President had a

to be soldiers and widows. Mr. Bigir said that the Senator from South Carolina was not justified in saying that any pension legislation had been characterized by recklessness on the part of Congress. The vetoes were outrages on the rights of American citizens. Many of these veto messages were libels upon Congress, offenses for which men in private life would assail each other, at least, in

Mr. Butler: If the Senator from New Hampshire would fatigue us less, and fatigue the country less with many of the measures which he brings into this body for our consideration, we would be infinitely better off. Quoting a re-mark of Mr. Blair's that the President might at least have sent his veto messages in gentlemanly language, Mr. Butler exclaimed: "God save the mark! what a terrible calamity it would be to this country if the standard of 'gentleman' had to be established by the Senator from New Hampshire. It would undermine and destroy every rule on the subject recognized among civilized people." He spoke of Mr. Blair's arraigning him as an attempt to create a diversion like

a demagogue, by appealing to the soldier vote of

Mr. Blair said he did not quite understand what the Senator meant by insulting him and insinuating that he (the Senator from New Hampsbire) was a demagogue. The Senator from New Hampshire was not a traiter, and was not indebted for his life to the mercy of his country. If the measure which he supposed the Senator had in mind (the education bill) had been the law of the land a quarter century ago, there would have been free men and a fair ballot in his own Southern part of the country as well as in the North, and the institutions of America would not have been threatened with destruction by a successful rebellion which planted itself under the forms of government and boasted that it was doing its work under the old flag. Referring to an allusion by Mr. Butler to his [Mr. Blair's] courage, he remarked that, while he claimed no excess of courage, and never expected to be called upon to exhibit even the ordinary courage of a Senator or a civilian, he would not shrink from any test, probably, which the Senator from South Carolina might

seek to subject him to. Without disposing of the subject, the Senate proceeded to consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive session, and was addressed by Mr. George in favor of its ratifica-

At the conclusion of Mr. George's remarks, the fortifications bill was postponed until after passage of the army bill The bill to pay \$5,000 to Mrs. Larimar, of

Wyoming, for important services in giving in-

formation as to the hostile purposes of the Sioux Indians, was passed The Senate then took up the Senate bill referring to the Court of Claims, the claims of laborers, workmen and mechanics employed under the government since June 25, 1868, for excess

of labor over the eight hours fixed by the law of that date as a legal day's work. Mr. Cookrell offered an amendment providing that any amount allowed shall be paid only to the claimant (if living) or to his personal representatives (if dead.) He said he wanted to cut off all claim agents and attorneys from getting three-fourths of the amount. Agreed to.

Mr. Stewart favored the bill, and suggested an amendment making it a misdemeanor for any government officer to authorize any labores under his charge to work more than eight hours Without action on the bill the Senate ad-

# THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

O'Donnell, of Michigan, Receives Commen-Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 12-Mr. O'Donnell, of Michigan, made a speech on the wool tariff today, and made a great deal of amusement by the way in which he closed. He paid a glowing tribute to the protective policy, and said that it had enabled the Nation to carry on a great war. permitted the government to care for its defenders, and now afforded an opportunity to do right to the veteran, which act of justice had been

too long delayed. He said the tariff, by stim-